



OLD
HOUSES IN
ENGLAND



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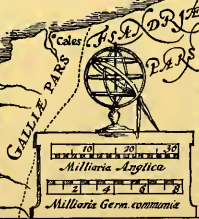
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OLD HOUSES ^{IN} ENGLAND



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OLD
HOUSES^{IN}
ENGLAND

by
ROWLAND C HVNTER



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OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

INTRODUCTION



LD HOUSES IN ENGLAND, the subject is rather a broad one, and any attempt to completely cover it would require many volumes of this size. This book has been confined to the less pretentious work, principally that found in the small towns and the adjoining countryside, in the eastern and southern counties. There is a certain inspirational freshness about all this work that creates an intimate appeal to the architect, student and layman alike. These modest buildings, while perhaps not outstanding examples such as their neighboring manor-houses, nevertheless are full of charm, as the architect understands the word.

Built of the simple materials at hand; in the different parts of the country it naturally follows that there is an interesting architectural variation in the work. In Norfolk and Suffolk Counties where clay abounds, brick was the principal building material and the roofs were covered with clay tile. While to the west in Oxford County, stone; the only prevailing material, was used for both walls and roofs. The craftsmen in the southern counties were more fortunate, for they found timber, clay, stone and iron at hand, they were, in consequence, afforded an opportunity for a freer display of their talents.

Several generations contributed artisans who are collectively responsible for the creation of this fine old work. They seemed to possess a born instinct to mould of simple materials, buildings that were pleasing to look upon and in many instances true works of art. In all this work there is a feeling of sincerity, a fitness of purpose, a living art, which the present generation has been only too slow to appreciate.

Fortunately there are several societies, as well as many individuals, in England working to preserve and restore these worthy buildings, realizing their importance as examples to which the younger generation must turn to learn the principals of fitness and construction, as well as those methods of workmanship which bring out the best qualities of the workman and the material.

The English house is of interest to us in-so-much as it is a style that can be readily adapted to our mode of living and is particularly suited to our climatic conditions. It is not the plan arrangement that interests us today, for the plan must always keep pace with the times and the social life in the different countries, but aside from this, the English house within and without is thoroughly adaptable to our requirements.

The material in this book, gathered by the author while journeying through the eastern and southern counties of England, is representative of the work executed several centuries ago, in counties that were then comparatively isolated from one another. Brought together in one book, it is interesting to compare the work done at relatively the same time in widely separated parts of the country. The large clear plates enable one, to detect the material, texture and detail, and form a good idea as to how these buildings really are in their natural settings. None of the plates have been published heretofore.

Scattered here and there over the country side, much of this fine old work disappears year by year and it is earnestly hoped that a great deal more of it will soon be sought out and eventually recorded in book form.



A STREET VIEW AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

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COTTAGES



DIVISION of these interesting old buildings is difficult, for they are so intimately related to one another that they can scarcely be classified. In this chapter have been grouped the smaller houses found in villages, small towns and along the roadside. Some are individual houses while others are a series of dwellings under one roof (the typical English cottage). There exists such harmony, not only in the construction of the houses themselves but among the tenants, that many of the groups of cottages could easily be mistaken for an individual house. Even the doorway gardens are in perfect accord, and no English cottage is complete without a doorway garden, though it may only occupy a few feet of space in front of the house.

The English cottage has long been known for its picturesqueness. Snuggling close to the ground, these long low buildings with their ivy covered walls seem to have been moulded out of the very ground on which they stand. Their tall chimneys, moss encrusted roofs, rose covered porches and small casement windows swinging gayly on their hinges, present an irresistible picture. The roofs play a very important part in the composition. The variety of forms and materials are all very interesting. The stone covered roofs of Bedford and Horsham, the tile and straw thatched roofs of Suffolk and Hant Shire Counties are all worthy of careful study. The stone roofs of Horsham are credited as being the oldest existing roofs in England. The stone slates, rather large in size, are set in a thick bed of lime mortar giving a heavy appearance at the butt edge while the stone itself is comparatively thin. The weight of these roofs has caused some of the rafters to fail under the strain. Many of these roofs have, long since, completely collapsed.

The stone covered roofs of the Cotswold section in Oxford County differ from those of Sussex County. The slabs are much smaller and more irregular in shape. They are laid with a lesser exposure to the weather. The use of mortar was confined principally to the eaves and ridges of the roofs. On the early roofs, the stone slabs were held in place by wooden pegs of willow or hazel driven into holes made through the upper end of the stones and the pegs in turn hooked over the rent oak laths.

Clay tile was most generally used for roof coverings, the tiles were small in size as compared with those used today. Being made by hand no two tiles were exactly alike. They were of various lengths and widths and some thicker than others. The holing for the wooden pegs was done by hand, before the tile entered the kiln. The various positions of these holes and the slight differences in the length of the tile caused irregularities in the roof courses. The final artistic touch to the making of these tiles took place in the kiln, where unevenness of heat, due to wood-burning, produced warps and twists in the tile and varied their colour. Whether or not these variations were objectionable is difficult to say, but in all probability they were not. The tile were laid on wooden laths, similar to the stone roofs but with much less exposure to the weather. This small exposure gave a good scale to the building.

Two distinct methods seem to have been followed in setting the tiles. As the craftsman fitted the tiles into place on the roof he chose one after the other of nearly equal length, the result being a decidedly even wave in the courses. The other method was to use the tiles as they came to hand, regardless of their varying lengths which produced irregular stepped-courses. Both are equally attractive

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and harmonize perfectly with the workmanship and material of the building which they cover. Half round tiles were generally used for finishing at the ridges, they were set end to end without lapping and bedded solid in mortar. A very interesting shaped saddle-back hip tile was used at the intersection of the courses of regular roof tiles and continued the lines in a pleasing upward and over manner, thus softening an otherwise harsh angle.

The use of mortar for setting the roofing tiles, unlike the manner of setting those of the side wall, was confined to the upper end of the tile well above the lap of the following course and can only be noticed at the eaves and ridges, and where patching has occurred. The weather tiles on the side walls were likewise hung on oak laths and bedded solid in lime mortar and hair mortar. The tiles vary in colour from light to dark reds, red browns and purplish brown, probably age has had considerable to do with this. The rougher surfaced tile gathering the dirt have become dark, while moss and weather stains have helped. Vari-

ous shaped tiles were often used on the side walls in interesting patterns.

The charming wavy roof lines which are much to be admired can be principally attributed to the irregularities of the framing timbers, rather than to sags and settlements as is commonly believed. Rafters were either pit sawn or squared with adze and broadaxe. They were not always straight and formed an uneven surface on which the roofing material was laid.

There is perhaps no one detail which contributes so much to the charm of these old buildings as their leaded-glass windows. The entire window is not always hinged. Much of the leaded-glass being set into the stonework or wood frame work. The early casement windows were made with flat iron frames and the leaded-glass attached to the outside, and swung on iron hooks driven into the frame work. Unfortunately many of these windows are missing, having been replaced with new ones and large panes of glass take the place of the old diamond and rectangular paned leaded-glass.



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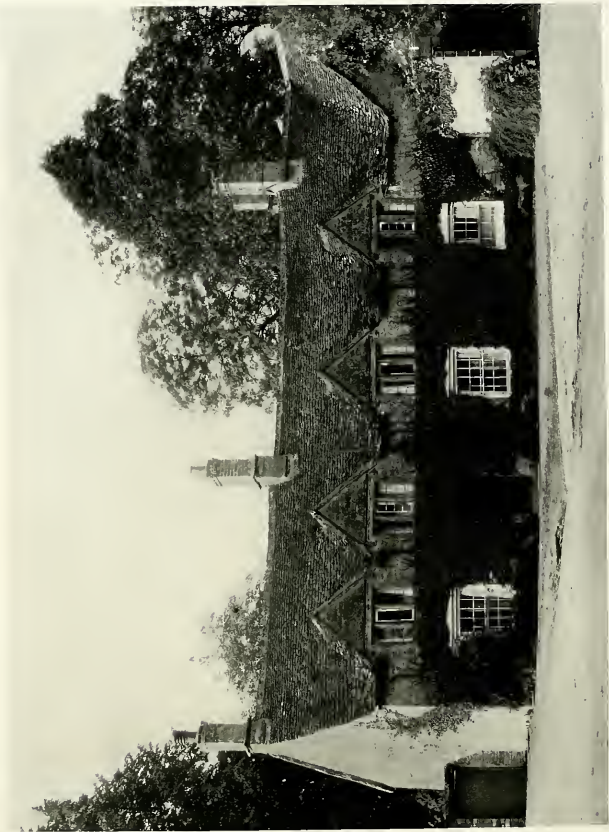
PLATE I



"WYSDOM" AT BURFORD
An excellent example of Cotswold cottage architecture

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 2



"WYSDOM" AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 3



COTTAGES ON THE LANE COTSWOLD HILLS

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 4



COTTAGES BY THE MILL RACE AT BIBURY

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

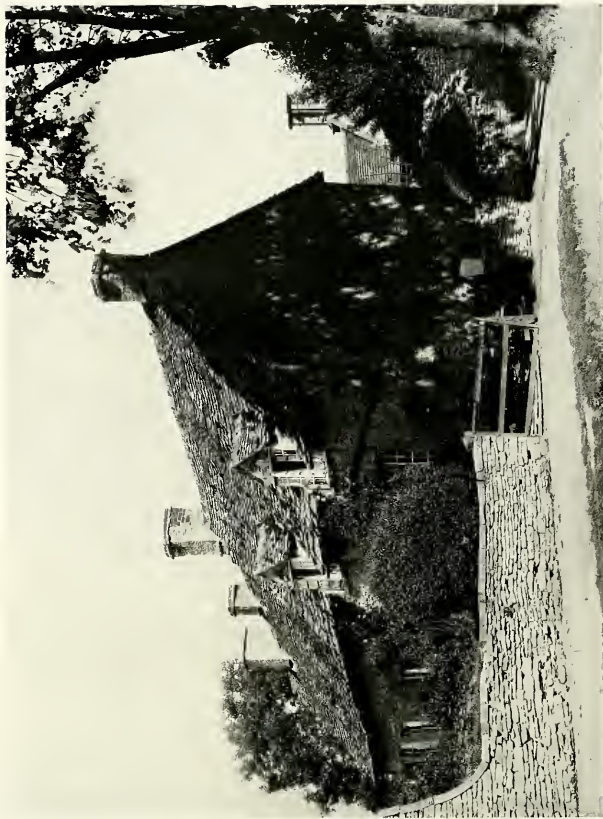
PLATE 5



DETAIL OF ONE OF THE COTTAGES OF THE GROUP
The children are the fourth generation, living in this cottage

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PLATE 6



COTTAGE AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 7



REAR OF COTTAGE AT BURFORD

The two dormer windows are placed higher on the roof than those in the front (*Upper*)

COTTAGE ALONG THE MAIN ROAD AT BURFORD (*Lower*)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 8



COTTAGE ON THE SIDE HILL BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

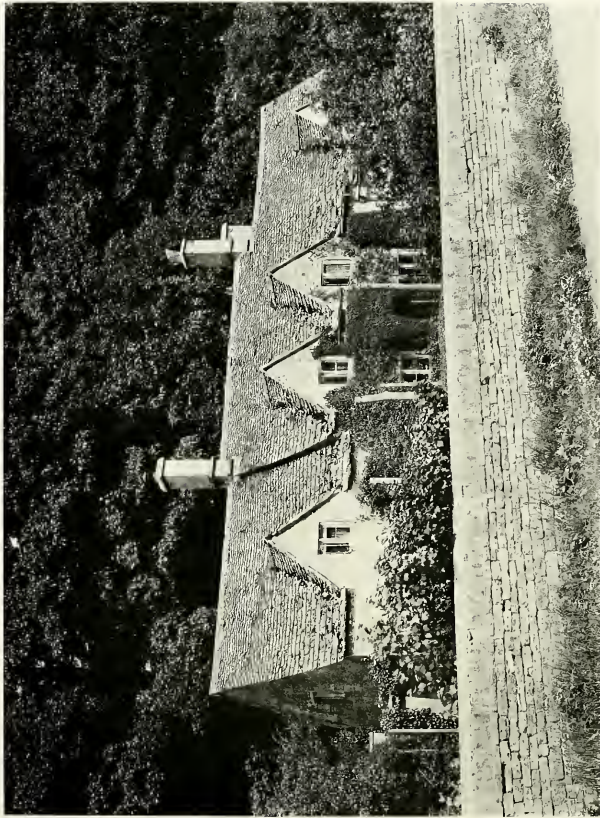
PLATE 9



DETAIL OF COTTAGE AT COTSWOLD HILLS

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 10



COTTAGES UNDER THE HILL AT BIBURY

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PLATE II



TWIN COTTAGES IN THE LANE COTSWOLD HILLS (*Upper*)
COTTAGES AT BIBURY (*Lower*)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

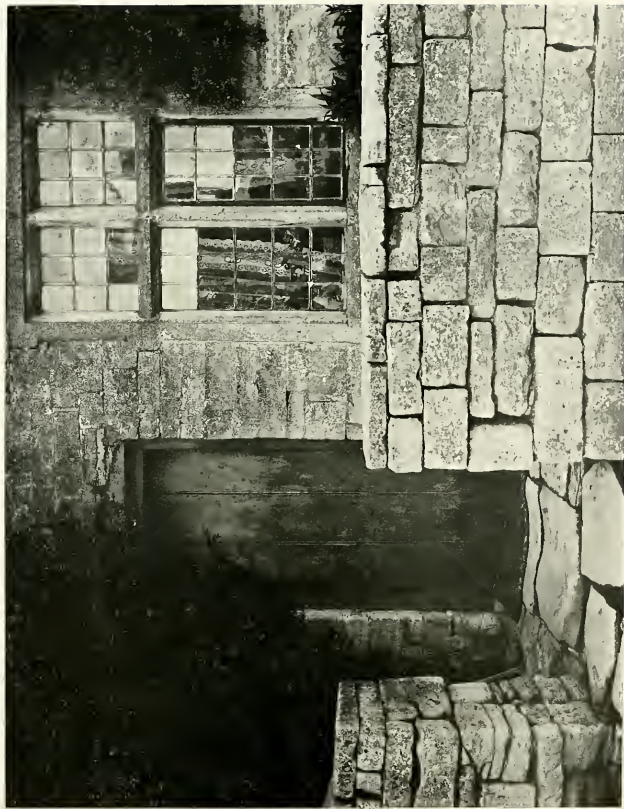
PLATE 12



HOUSE AT BIBURY

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

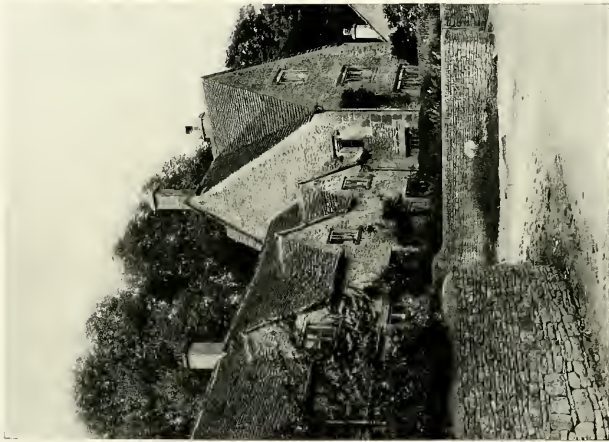
PLATE 13



DETAIL OF HOUSE AT BISRBY
The door step is well worn by years of use

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND.

PLATE 14



COTTAGES AT BIBURY

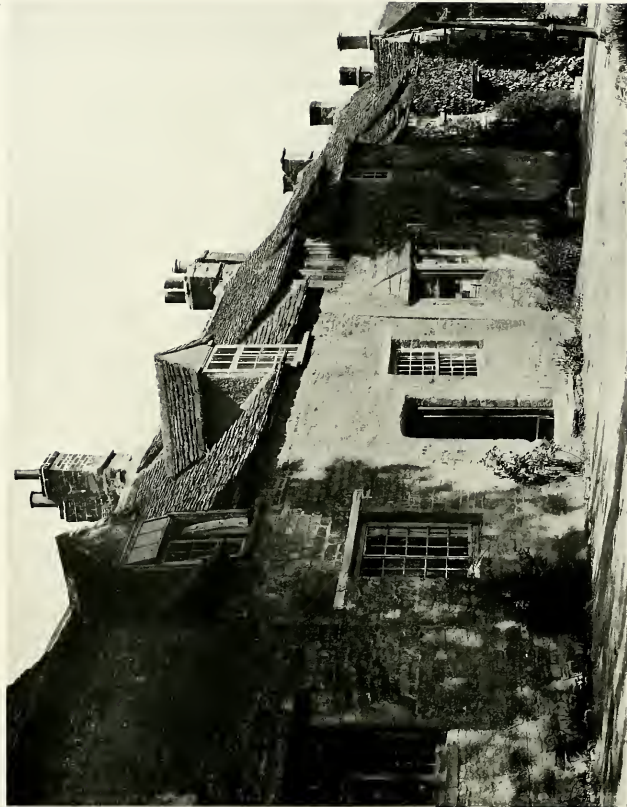


DETAIL OF COTTAGES AT BURFORD

The doorway and window to the left are of a very early date; at the rear of this house is a bell foundry where church and cathedral bells have been cast for many generations

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 15



COTTAGES ON THE MAIN STREET UP THE HILL AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

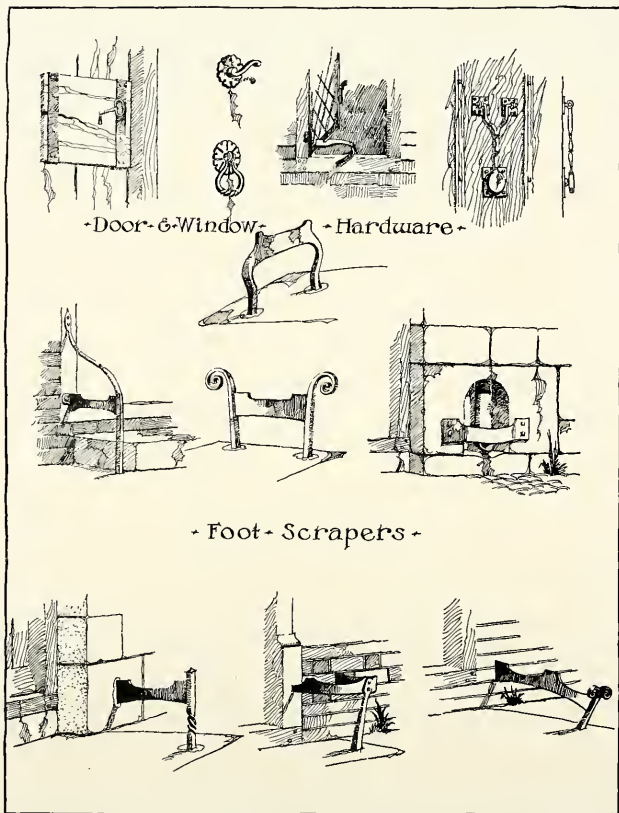
PLATE 16



COTTAGE BUILT IN THE HILL AT BIBURY
The old stone roof is literally covered with festoons of various colored moss

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 17



DETAILS RE-DRAWN FROM THE AUTHORS SKETCH BOOK

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 18



A SINGLE COTTAGE AT BIBURY

The cottage faces southeast

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PLATE 19



REAR OF SINGLE COTTAGE AT BIBURY

There are no window or door openings on this side of the cottage (*Upper*)

A GROUP OF COTTAGES ON THE SIDE STREET AT BURFORD (*Lower*)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 20

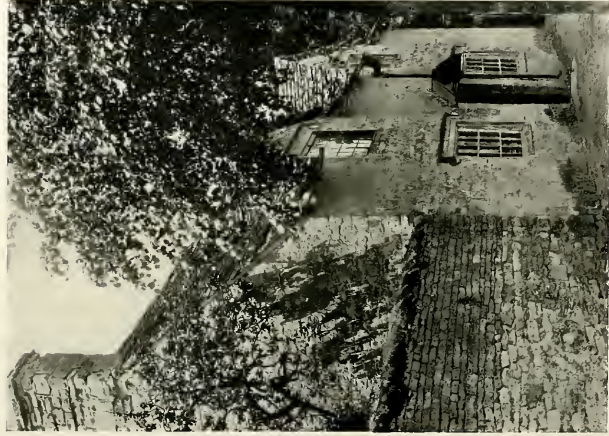


DETAIL OF AN OLD COTTAGE AT BURFORD

The variety of windows, the wavy glass, the leader head, the eaves where the mortar has fallen away showing the wood laths to which the stone slates are fastened, are all very interesting

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 21



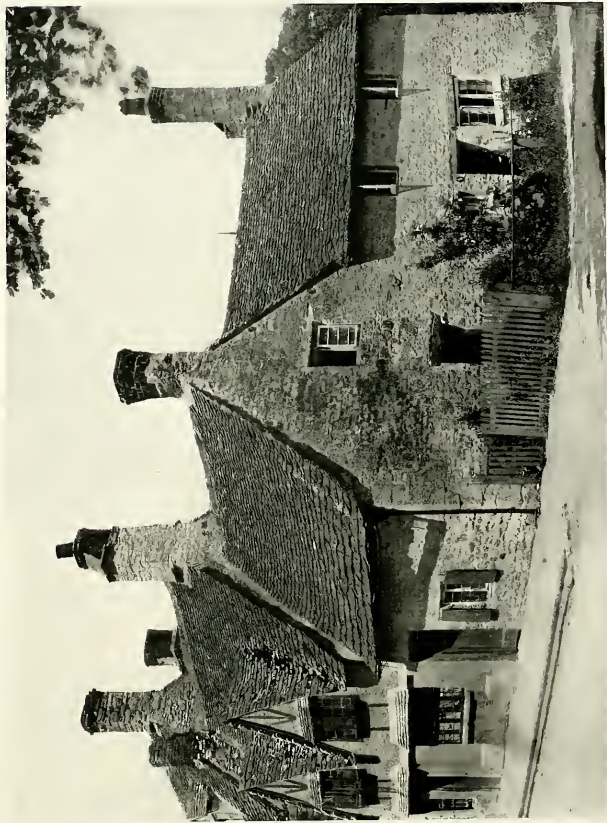
AN OLD COTTAGE AT BURFORD



YORK COTTAGE COTSWOLD HILLS

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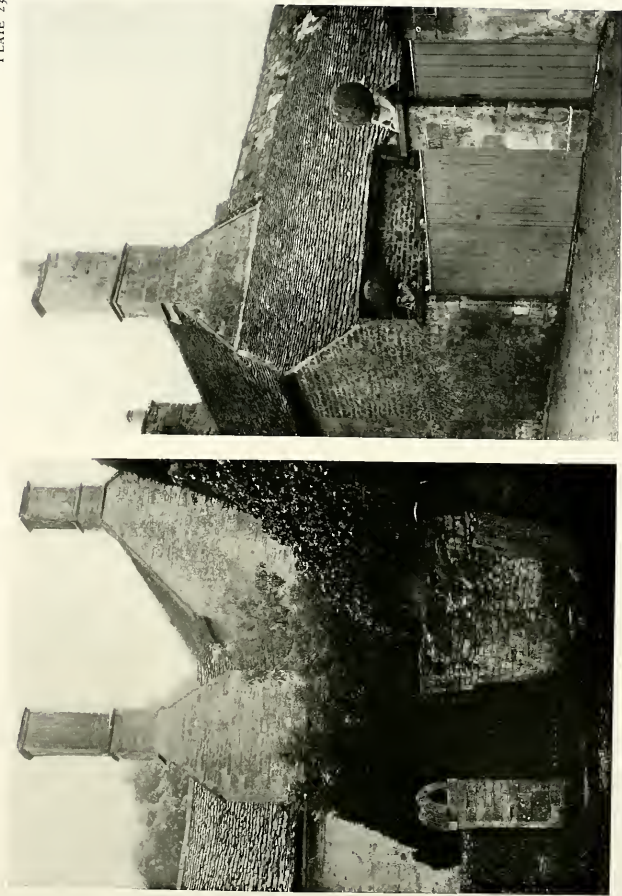
PLATE 23



COTTAGES BY THE CHURCH BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 23



TWO DETAILS OF COTTAGES AT BURFORD
An interesting comparison of gables and chimney treatments

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 24



A COTTAGE IN AN INFORMAL GARDEN SETTING
No English cottage is complete without a garden, though it be ever so small

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 25



DETAIL OF A COTTAGE WITH A DOORYARD GARDEN

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 26



TWO GROUPS OF COTTAGES NEAR PEASENHALL

The upper group is a particularly fine example of the few remaining thatched roofs in England

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 27



DETAIL OF COTTAGES NEAR PEASENHALL

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

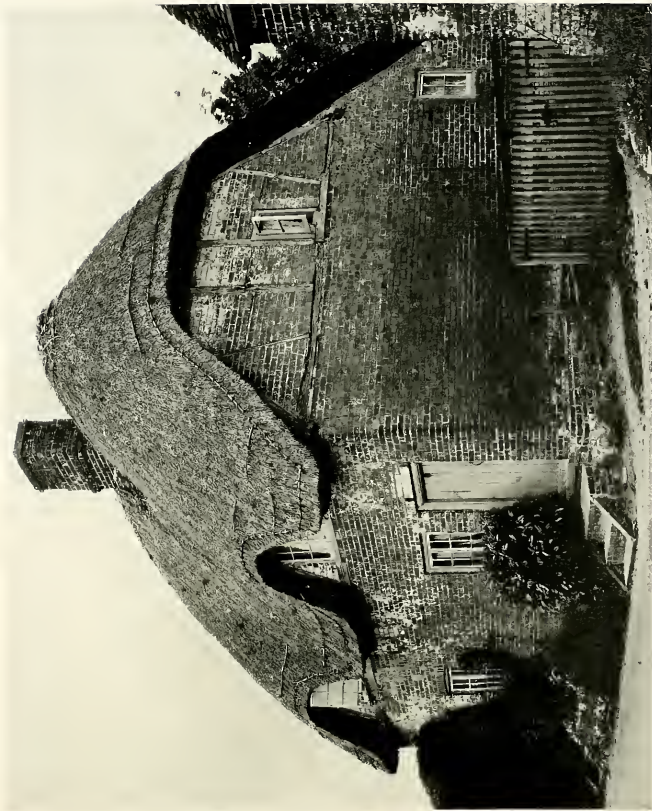
PLATE 28



RUINED COTTAGES AT ALRESFORD

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PLATE 20



THATCH ROOFED COTTAGE AT WHITEPARISH

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PLATE 30



ROADSIDE COTTAGE AT LINTON

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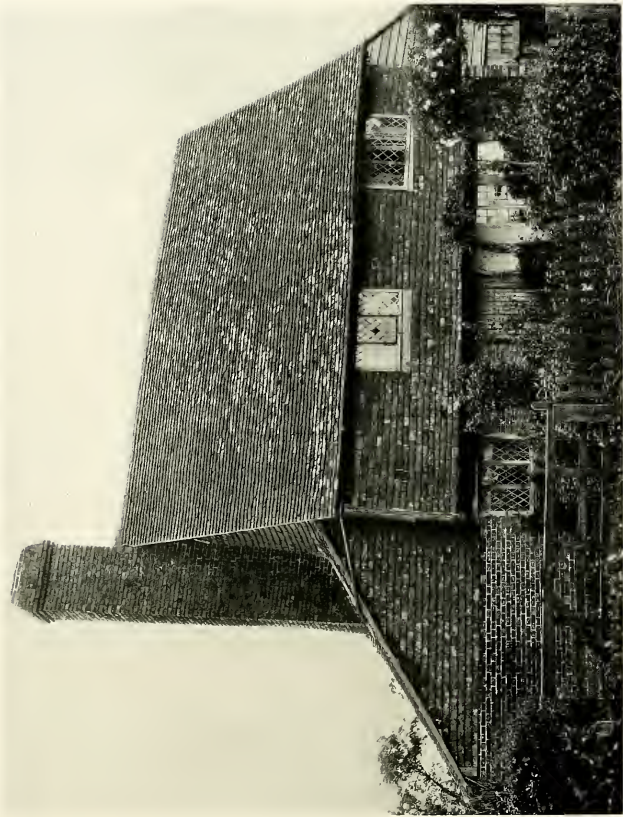
PLATE 31



TWO TIMBERED COTTAGES IN KENT COUNTY

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PLATE 32



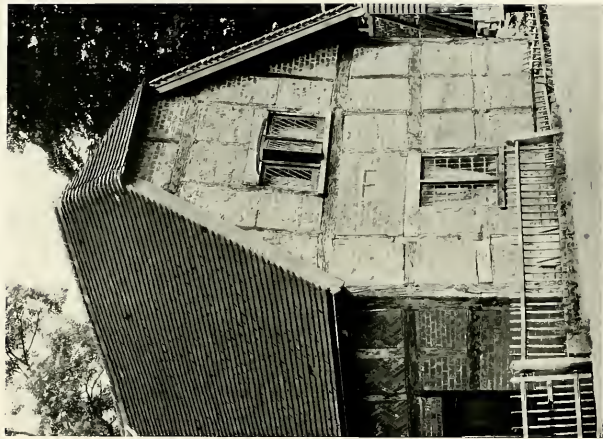
COTTAGE NEAR GOLDHURST

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 33



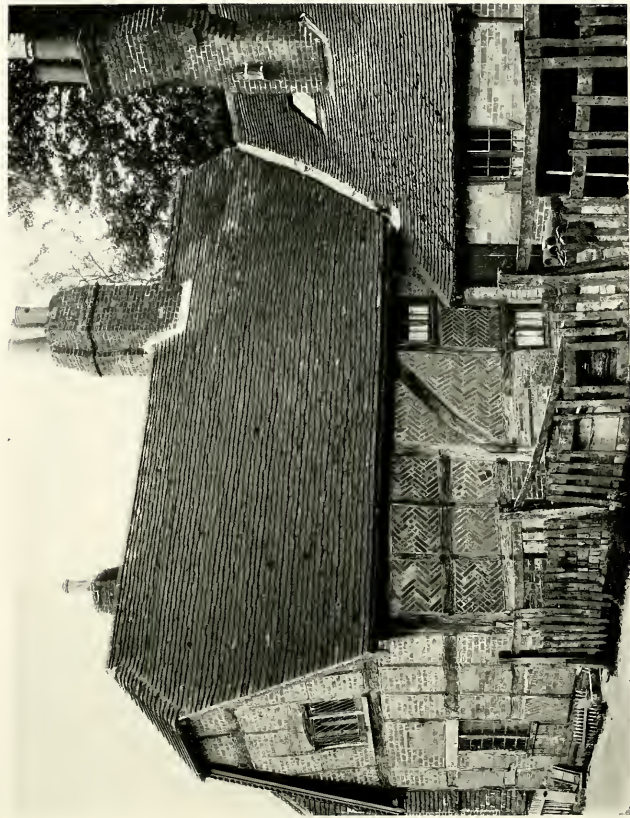
COTTAGE NEAR COUDHURST ENTRANCE DOOR



DETAIL OF COTTAGE AT HENFIELD

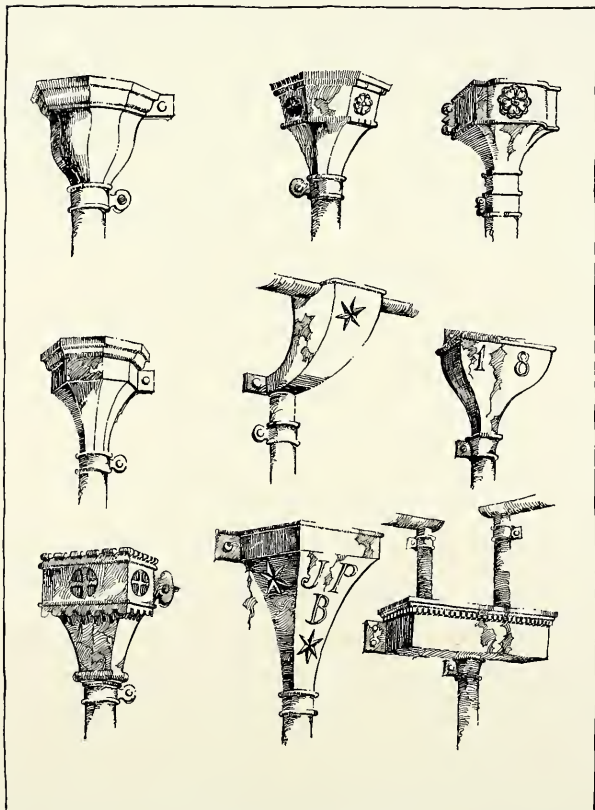
OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 34



OLD COTTAGE AT HENFIELD DATED 1897

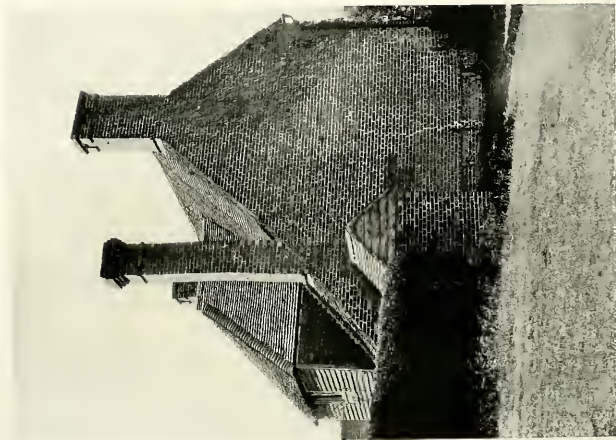
The six-ang chimney to the right is interesting



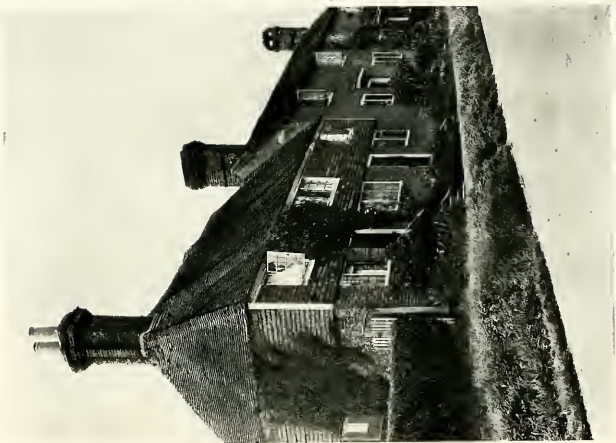
A COLLECTION OF LEADER HEADS
Redrawn from the authors sketch book

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 36



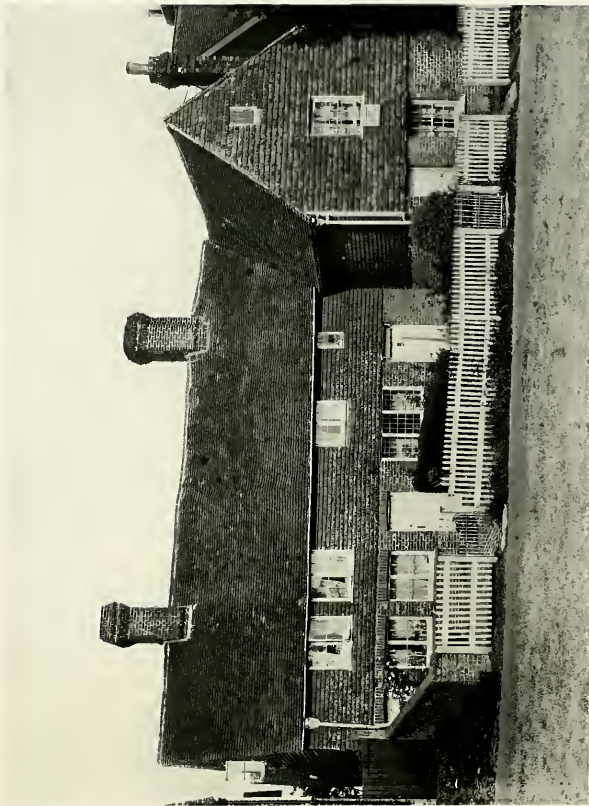
DETAIL OF COTTAGE NEAR BATTLE



UP THE HILL AT SEDLESCOMBE

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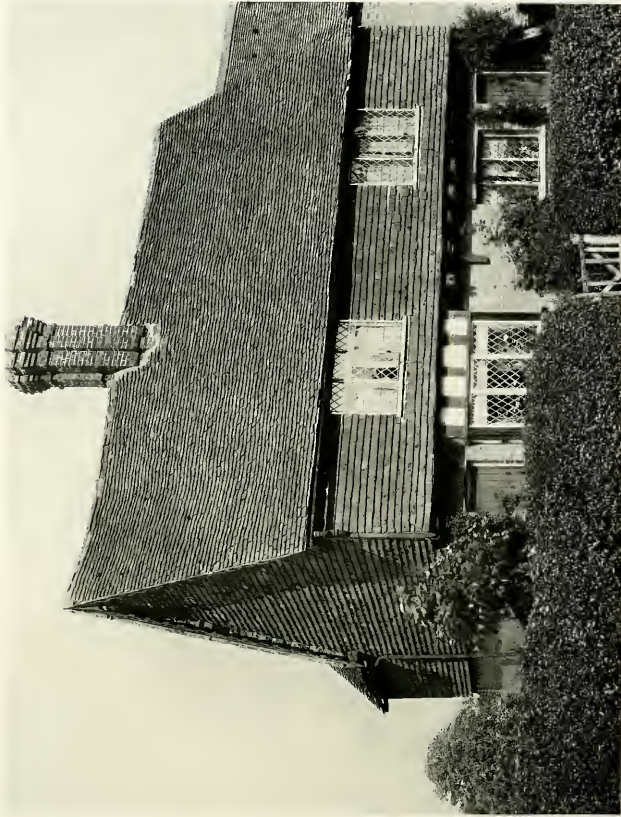
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FORCE COTTAGES AT SEDES COMBE

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

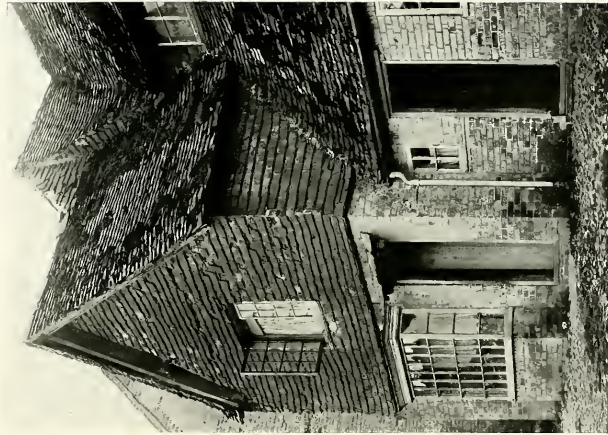
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COTTAGE AT SEDLESCOMBE

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

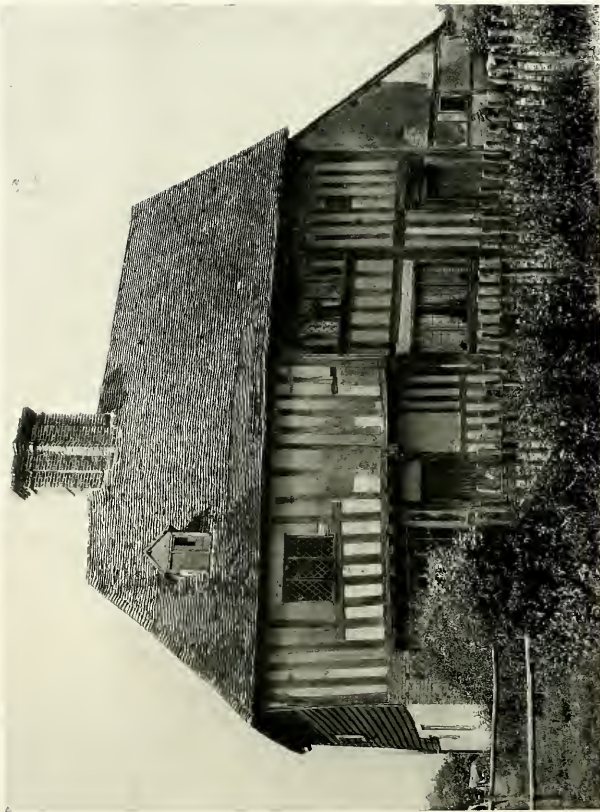
PLATE 39



COTTAGES AT ALRESFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 40



COTTAGE NEAR MARDEN
An interesting example of early half-timbering

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

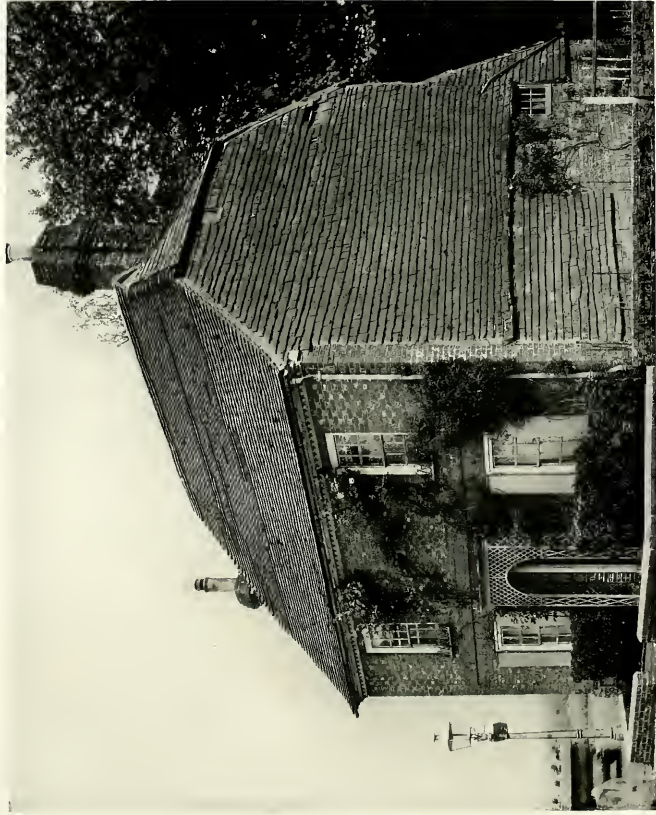
PLATE 41



DETAIL OF COTTAGE NEAR MARDEN

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 42



COTTAGE AT THE FOUR CORNERS HENFIELD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 43



DOORWAY DETAIL OLD HOUSE AT IPSWICH
The oval lights of English crown glass admit light into a small hall

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 44



DETAIL OF DOORWAY HOUSE AT WYMONDHAM
The vermicular design in the stucco is interesting

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

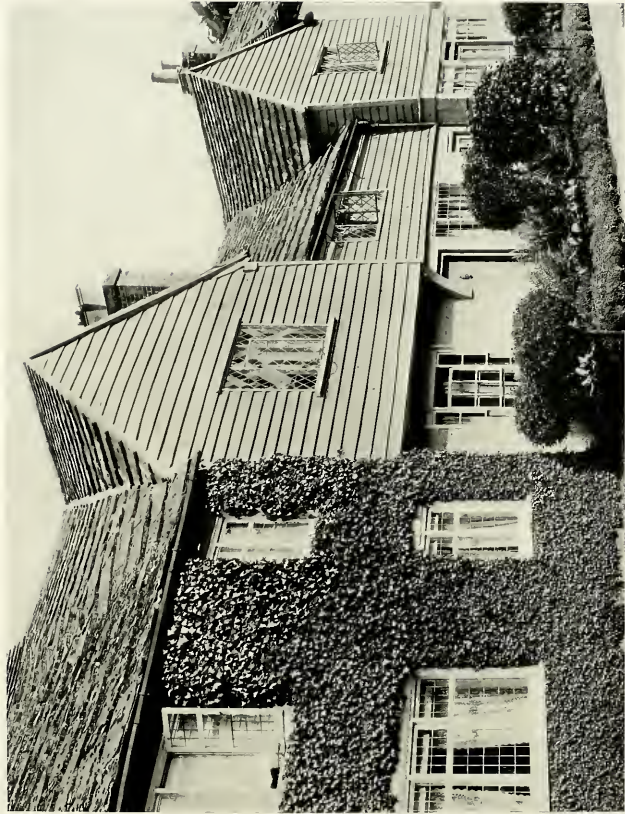
PLATE 45



COTTAGES BY THE CHURCHYARD HORSHAM
Dated A.D. 1615

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 46



STONE-ROOFED COTTAGES AT HORSHAM
One of the few remaining examples of wood covered houses

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 47



COTTAGES OVERLOOKING THE RIVER MEDWAY AT MAIDSTONE

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 48

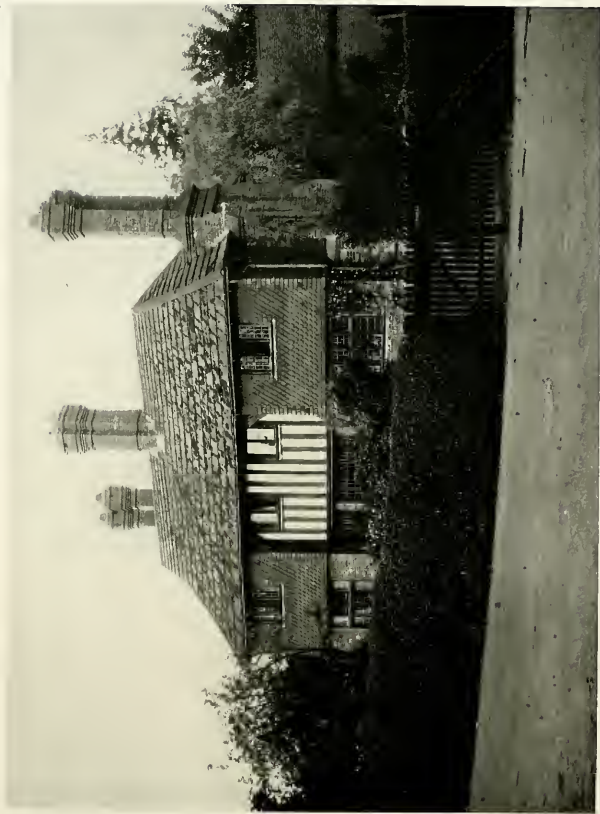


COTTAGE AT HENFIELD

In many instances the hedges are so high that they almost conceal the house

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

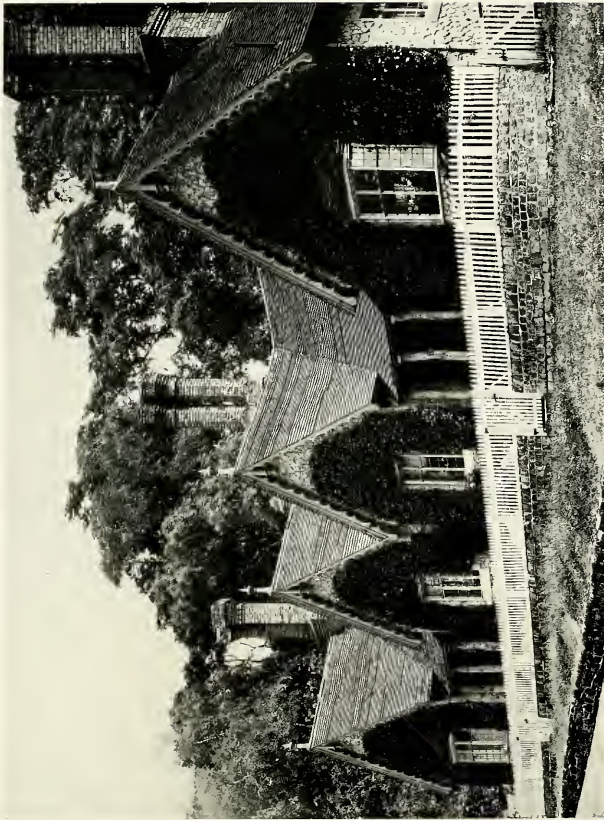
PLATE 49



"TIPNOAK" AT HENFIELD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

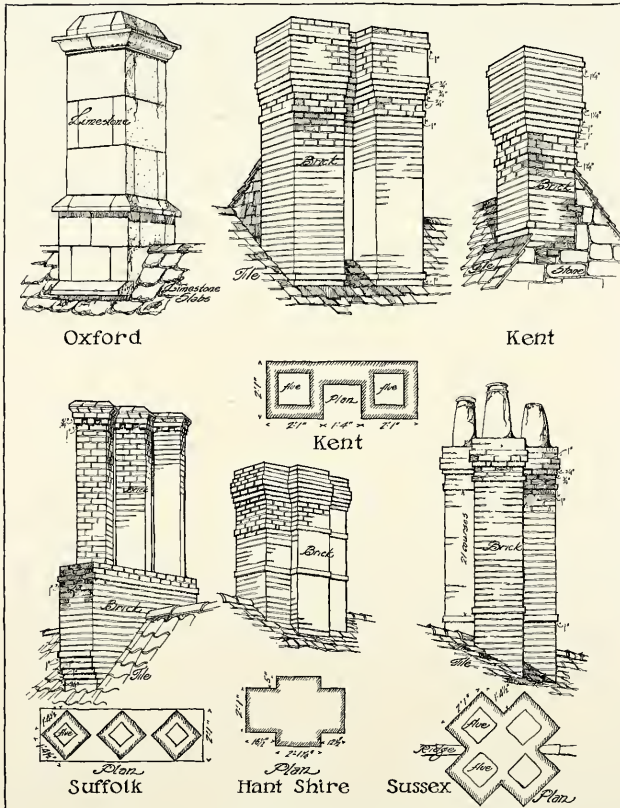
PLATE 50



QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES AT LINTON

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 51



CHIMNEYS TYPICAL OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES

From the authors sketch book

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

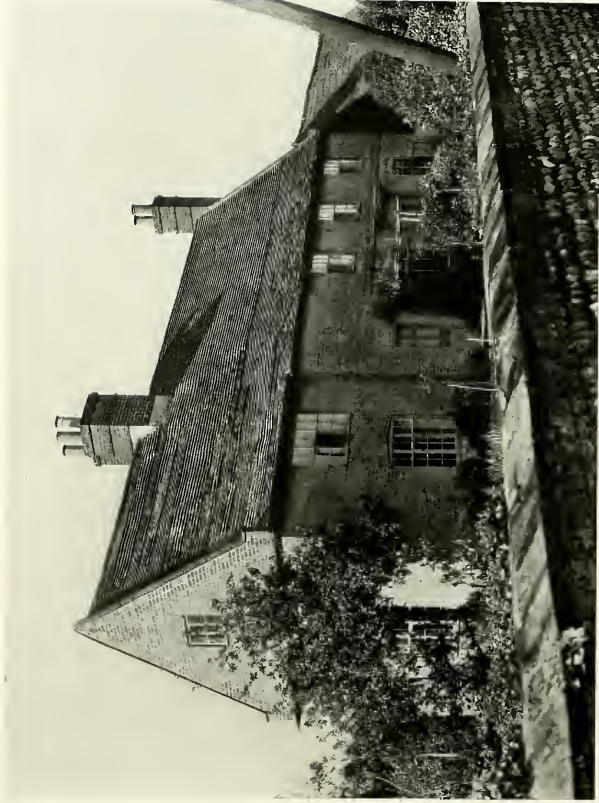
PLATE 52



HOUSE AT GRAVESEND, DATED 1676
The designs in the stonework are interesting

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 53



HOUSE AT BENACRE CHURCH

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

FARMHOUSES AND THEIR DEPENDENCIES



IN England, as in other countries, the farming industry has contributed much to the growth and prosperity of the nation. While the tilling of the soil and the raising of sheep and cattle were the principal means of a livelihood, nevertheless these rural people displayed no mean ability in the art of building. Through all their work exists evidence of the same careful workmanship and pride, characteristic of early English craftsmanship. It is only proper that their modest buildings be included in this collection. The early inhabitants dwelt in the lowlands of the fertile valleys and clearings of the forest rather than on the hills. Many of the early buildings were of wood and have passed out of existence. However, those of brick and stone remain to tell of more flourishing times and a period when a great number of these buildings were erected. Reminiscent of these times, the stone barns of the Cotswold section are interesting examples, some are built of dressed stone and embellished with stone carvings. Unusual shaped openings in the stone walls admit air and a small amount of light to the interior, others provided means of access to pigeon lofts. (Plates 61, 62.) The farm-buildings of Kent and Sussex Counties are

constructed principally of brick and roofed with tile. Some of the walls show a very early brick which is larger than those used today, measuring about 10 inches long, 5 inches wide and from 2 to 2½ inches in thickness. Lime mortar being used in laying the walls, produces a mellow effect which is totally lacking in our present-day portland cement. The charm of these buildings lies in their simplicity, proportions and mass grouping. They are usually arranged around a quadrangle or farm-yard, the house often forming one of the enclosing sides. Framed by hedgerows and fences, they form a picture that is pleasing to look upon.

That the importance of a durable roof has long been appreciated is evident by the fact that even the most humble structure is protected with a roof of tile or stone.

There are many wood covered farm buildings still to be seen, but most of these are undoubtedly of a later date.

Where wood siding forms the wall covering of the farmhouse it is usually painted white, while that of the farm buildings is stained very dark and in some instances black. Many buildings have stood for years without paint and are a beautiful weathered gray.



OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 54



FARMHOUSE NEAR BATTLE
A successful grouping of masses, a pleasing combination of materials

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 55



FARMHOUSE NEAR MARDEN (*Upper*)
OLD FARMHOUSE NEAR COWBEECH (*Lower*)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 56



FARMHOUSE ON THE ROAD BETWEEN BATTLE AND COWBEECH

An old wood covered house in a good state of preservation

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 57



FARM GROUP NEAR MARDEN

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

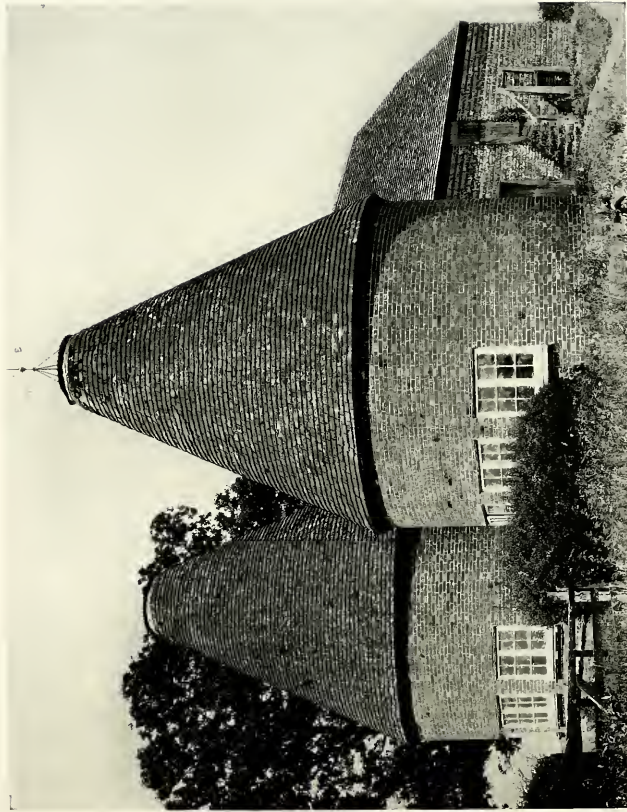
PLATE 58



FARM DEPENDENT NEAR COWBEECH (*Upper*)
FARM BUILDING NEAR MARDEN (*Lower*)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 39



FARM BUILDING NEAR COWBEECH

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

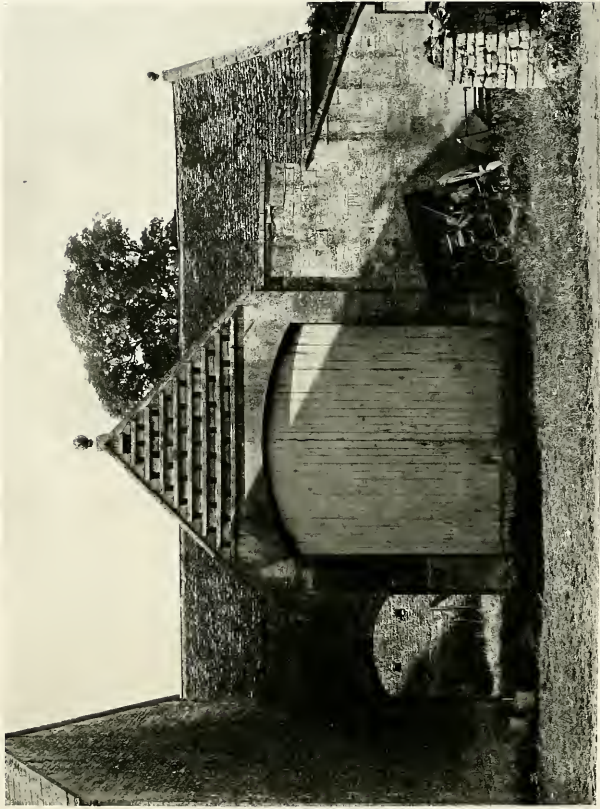
PLATE 60



TWO OLD BARNs NEAR MARDEN

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 61



DETAIL OF STONE BARN AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 62



TWO VIEWS OF A BARN AT COTSWOLD HILLS
The openings in the stone wall, admitting light and air into the building, are interesting

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 63



FARM COTTAGE AT COTSWOLD HILLS (*Upper*)

BARN AT BURFORD

The crib to the left for grain, is supported on rat-proof stone posts (*Lower*)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

SMALL TOWN HOUSES



THE modest dwellings included under this head are those which by size or importance of detail, cannot be classified as cottages.

In their execution a greater amount of time and effort has been expended which is clearly discernible in their interesting detail. The owners of these houses, being in more fortunate circumstances, were able to hire those men who were most highly skilled in their trade and in consequence, they produced from the same simple material finished work that brought out its best qualities. In contrast with the cottager, who of necessity built chiefly by his own hand, and for lack of time or skill was compelled to simplify his project. This however was no serious drawback, for any seeming lack of grandeur is overshadowed by the charming simplicity of the work, and appropriate use of materials. This serves to bring out that the interesting variations in this work are principally due to the individual craftsman and the methods he pursued. In consequence there developed, at relatively the same time in different parts of England, a variety of style and method of construction, which show little tendency toward a desire to borrow from one another.

The interiors of the cottages are simple but serve well the purpose for which they were intended, while the small town houses are more elaborate in their interior appointments. The ceilings are higher, windows larger and more numerous, being often arranged in groups with stone or wood mullions between. The leaded-glass is more intricate in design and interspersed with many painted quarries. Some of the rooms are paneled in oak. In the smaller houses the paneling is often confined to the fireplace side of the room, framing the carved limestone facing of the opening. The

ceiling beams are moulded and carved, while the panels between are often richly ornamented in parquetry. Some of the ceilings are executed entirely in plaster. Wide oak boards, of varying lengths and widths, held in place by wooden pegs, form the floors. This treatment of the principal rooms provides a splendid background for the antique furnishings. A feeling of restraint exists in these interiors which is totally lacking in the cottages, where rough plastered and papered walls, odd pieces of furniture, polished utensils and gay little casement curtains are all in perfect key with the life of the occupants.

Of the small town houses, the "Oak House" at Ipswich (Plates 73, 74, 75, 76, 77) is a good example. Much of the original work still remains, while that which of necessity has been restored is a faithful reproduction of the old. The details of the original corner post shows the Smithy at his forge, doubtless reminiscent of the period when this part of the country prospered, under the Iron Trade. The timbering of the "House at Ardleigh" (Plates 79, 80) clearly illustrates that the use of straight or uniform timber was not essential for the building of houses that were both durable and pleasing to the eye. The carving and moulding of timbers here and there cleverly diverts the attention from these irregularities which only tend to form an appropriate background for the more embellished spots of interest. It is for this reason that the absence of the old leaded-glass windows allows the interest to be directed too strongly to these irregularities, and in consequence much of the original charm of the work is lost. Fortunately many people in England are realizing the importance attached to the old leaded windows, and through records are restoring many of them to their original form. The leaded baywindows of a "House at

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

Salisbury," (Plate 81) are unusual in design, the building having been purchased and repaired by the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest.

If our present-day houses are to possess any of the true qualities of this old work, they must be built only of honest materials and by experienced and conscientious workmen. Our machine-made products have set up false standards, not only between the employer and the employed but in the material as well. Machine production has greatly lowered the standards of the workman by reducing his imagination and totally destroying any individuality in his work. This is a serious handicap to us in our attempt to build houses that will bear some semblance of individual character.

The very qualities which so strongly attract us to the old work are those which are most

difficult to gain under our present-day working conditions. Irregularities in timbers for instance no longer exists for they are milled to a uniform size at a great distance from where they are eventually used for building. To frame a roof with straight timbers in such a manner as to imitate the winds and sags of the old roofs would be an unpardonable offense. Fortunately, however many of our building materials have not fared as badly as our timber, by the ravages of the machine. Common brick for example has not undergone any serious change in hundreds of years, stone, slate, handmade tiles and hand-rived shingles as well as many other materials are still available and their assemblage by workmen who are in sympathy with them is our only salvation if we are to build houses that will perpetually hold our interest for the years to come.



OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 64



HOUSE ON THE MAIN STREET BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 65



HOUSE ON THE MAIN STREET BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 66



HOUSE AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 67



HOUSE ON SIDE STREET BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 68



DETAIL OF HOUSE ON SIDE STREET BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 69



OLD HOUSE AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 70



DETAIL OF OLD HOUSE AT BURFORD

The stone column at the corner supported an open porch which has been enclosed at a later date

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

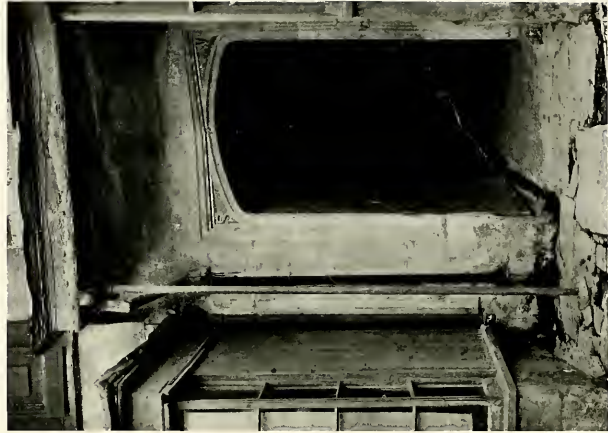
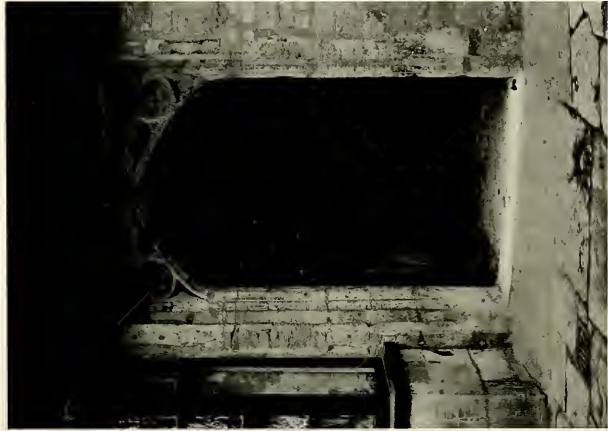
PLATE 71



A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 72



TWO SIXTEENTH CENTURY STONE DOORWAYS BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 73



OLD OAK HOUSE AT IPSWICH

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 74



OLD OAK HOUSE, DETAIL OF CORNER POST

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 75



OLD OAK HOUSE, ENTRANCE DOOR

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 76



OLD OAK HOUSE, DETAIL OF WINDOW
Only the small windows at either side open

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 77



OLD OAK HOUSE, SIDE ENTRANCE DOOR

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

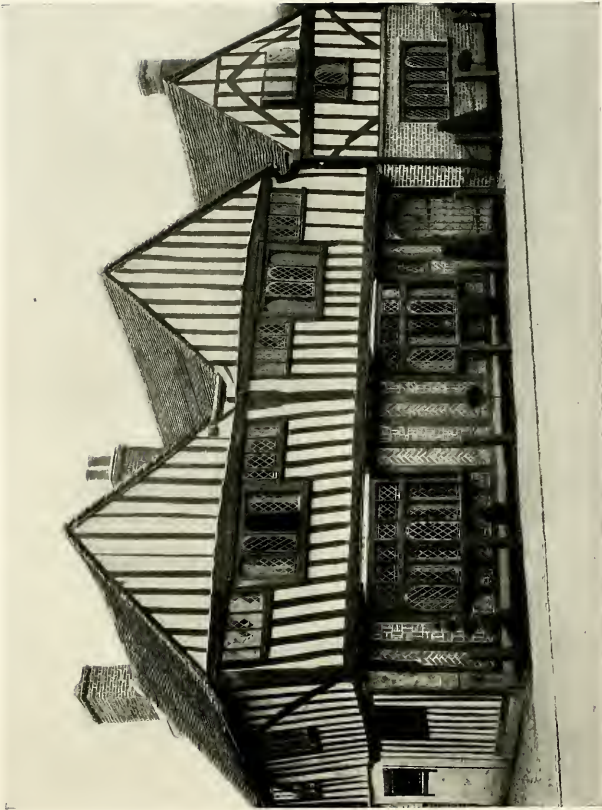
PLATE 78



DETAIL OF DOORWAY, OLD HOUSE ADJOINING INN, IPSWICH
Date 1597

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 79



HOUSE AT ARDLEIGH
The timbered gables are typical of early English craftsmanship

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 80



ENTRANCE DOOR, HOUSE AT ARDLEIGH

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 81



HOUSE AT SALISBURY

The windows have been repaired and restored to their original detail

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 82



A GROUP OF HOUSES AT HURSLEY

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 83



A GROUP OF HOUSES AT HURSLEY, DETAIL

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 84

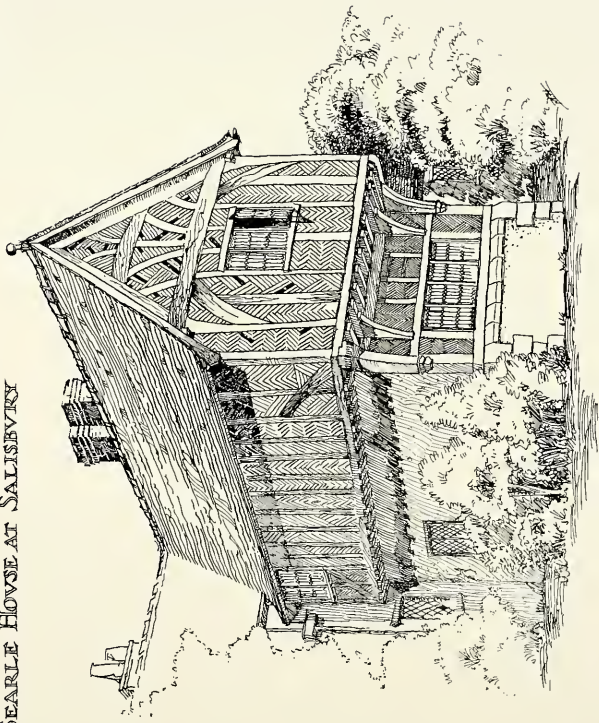


A GROUP OF HOUSES AT HURSLEY, DOORWAY

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 85

SEARLE HOUSE AT SALISBURY



OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

INNS, SHOPS AND DETAILS



ENGLAND has always been noted for her inns, and tales of these quaint hostelries have filled many a chapter in romance. No attempt has been made here to illustrate a collection of these wayside taverns. A few have been selected for their architectural merit and included in this book. Although almost all of them are exceedingly romantic and inviting to the weary traveler, of which the author can speak from personal experience, comparatively few of the exteriors are architecturally interesting, due to modernization. Of the old buildings in England, perhaps no other class has suffered more from the wave of modernization than inns and shops. Fortunately there are a few which have been preserved and restored to much of their original form. The "Queens Head" inn at Sedlescombe, (Plate 89) is a good example of these early wayside taverns, the old inn sign swings from its tee arm post, and the whole building is in an excellent state of preservation. In the days when the coach formed the means of travel between the different towns and London, in the driving season, many of these hostelries were the scene of hustle and bustle, what with the changing of horses, the delivering and receiving of mails and the arrival and departure of passengers. The old "Dog and Bacon" inn at Horsham and the "White Hart" inn at Henfield were scheduled stops of the coach plying between London and Brighton, with luncheon at the former and afternoon tea at the latter, the coach making the trip daily. Many of these inns that were not on a regular stage route, did not fare so well. Competition, even in those days, often found inn owners expending many hundreds of pounds on road improvement to encourage travelers to pass their way.

Within, few changes have taken place in

many years, the old stone floors of the entrance vestibules, like the oak plank floors, show signs of much service. Many of them have an interesting roll, where trimmers and beams have sagged under an incessant downward strain. Still these beams show no signs of failure and undoubtedly, will continue to do duty for years to come.

One usually enters through a low ceilinged vestibule leading into the inner room or hall which is generally the most active center of interest. Across one corner or along a side-wall is the oaken bar opening from the tap room, while always in a convenient location it is never conspicuous, frequently flanked by a large oak settle or several odd stools it forms a most interesting corner. About the room an oak paneled wainscot, sometimes but a few feet high and occasionally extending halfway to the ceiling, gives an air of dignity to the interior, tying in well with the dark oak floor and heavy beamed ceiling. Interesting bits of carving on beams and paneling relieve any feeling of heaviness or severity. Often this room is, in whole or in part, two stories high, with a stairway leading to the balcony level or the second floor where the dining room, sitting room and some of the chambers are located, while upper floors are given over to chambers. Frequently unmolested, the general arrangement of the interior remains livable, quaint and unspoiled.

When the coaches were replaced by the coming of railroads, many of these old hostelries experienced hard times, for the new means of travel often diverted the trade in other directions but the motor car has again revived the demand for wayside accommodation and now the inns of even the most remote sections thrive.

English shops are also very interesting. It is a particular hobby of the shopkeeper, to

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

choose old buildings to which historical events are attached. Many of these buildings were originally built and used for purposes other than shops. The "Old Cheesehill Rectory" (Plates 99, 100) now used as an antique shop, is an excellent example of the fifteenth century half-timber building. The "Ancient House" at Ipswich (Plates 95, 96) is a fine example of early English pargeting, showing the high

degree of perfection attained by the English craftsmen during the plastic period.

Certain interesting details of structures that had much to do with the life and times of the early inhabitants, have been included. The "Ancient Archbishops Palace" at Maidstone (Plates 104, 105, 106, 107) shows the simple, straightforward manner in which important early problems were solved.



OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 86



GREEN DRAGON INN AT WYMONDHAM

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 87



GREEN DRAGON INN AT WYMONDHAM, DETAIL

The ornamentation of the stucco is unusual

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

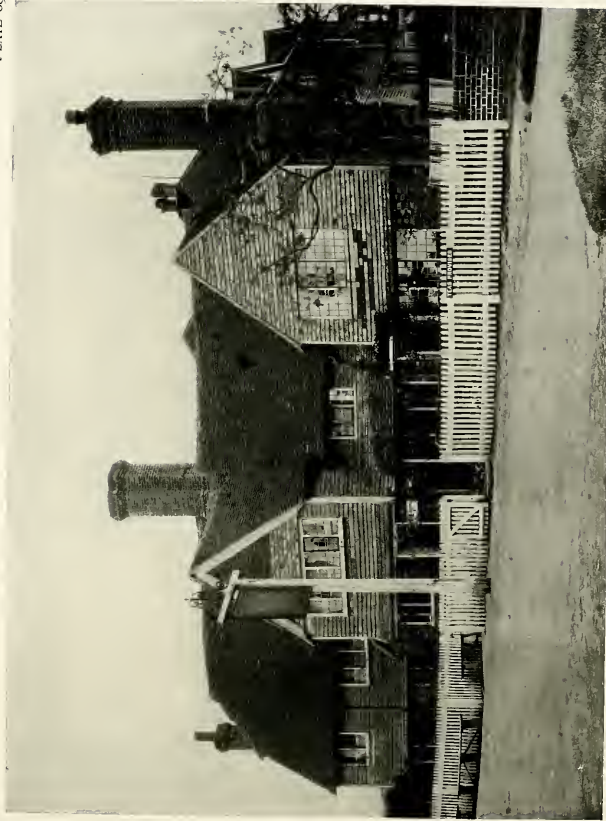
PLATE 88



OLD BUILDING AT BIBURY
The windows of the second story dip gracefully

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 89



QUEENS HEAD INN AT SEDLESCOMBE
Much the same as in the days of the Coach and Four

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 90



THE BULL INN AT LINTON (*Upper*)
SHOPS AT LINTON (*Lower*)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 91



A SHOP AT BURFORD
Home of the town chimney sweep (*Upper*)
DETAIL OF OLD DOORWAY AT BURFORD (*Lower*)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 92



DETAIL OF OLD INN AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 93



OLD INN AT BURFORD (*Upper*)
AN INN AT IPSWICH (*Lower*)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 94



DETAIL OF INN AT IPSWICH

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 95



THE ANCIENT HOUSE AT IPSWICH, DETAIL.
The finest example of pargeting in England

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 96



THE ANCIENT HOUSE AT IPSWICH
Built in 1507

OLD HOUSES. IN ENGLAND

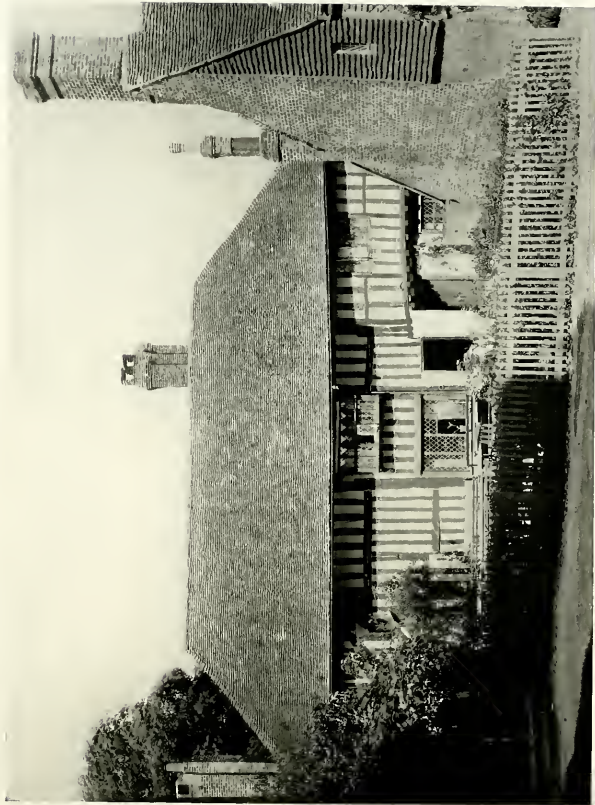
PLATE 97



A SHOP IN SALISBURY

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 98



AN OLD HOUSE ADJOINING THE ABBEY AT BATTLE

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 99



THE OLD CHEESEHILL RECTORY AT WINCHESTER

Date 1450

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

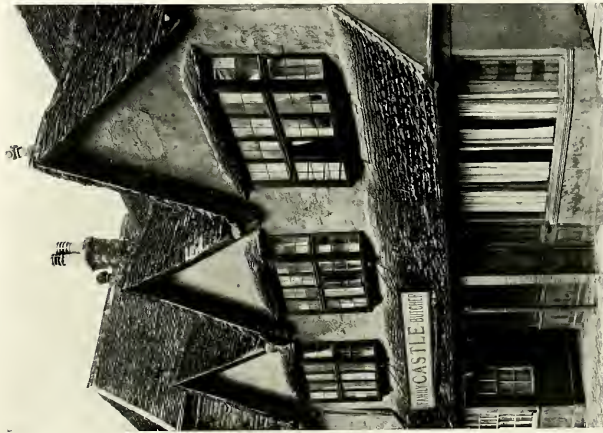
PLATE 101



SHOPS AT ARDLEIGH

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 102



TWO OLD BUILDINGS AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

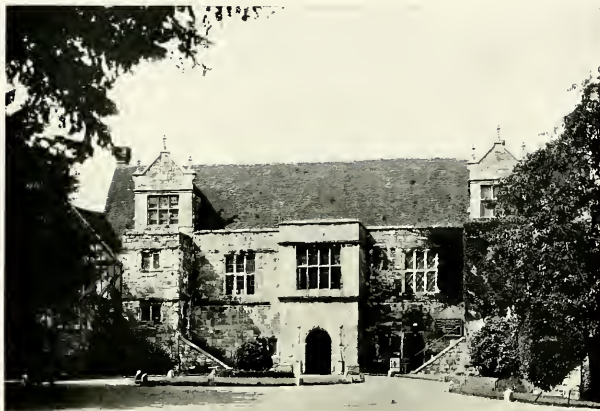
PLATE 103



MARKET CROSS AT WYMONDHAM

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 104



ANCIENT ARCHBISHOPS PALACE AT MAIDSTONE

From the forecourt (Upper)

ANCIENT ARCHBISHOPS PALACE AT MAIDSTONE

Much of the stone detail has fallen to decay (Lower)

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 105



ANCIENT ARCHBISHOPS PALACE AT MAIDSTONE, DETAIL OF TOWER

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

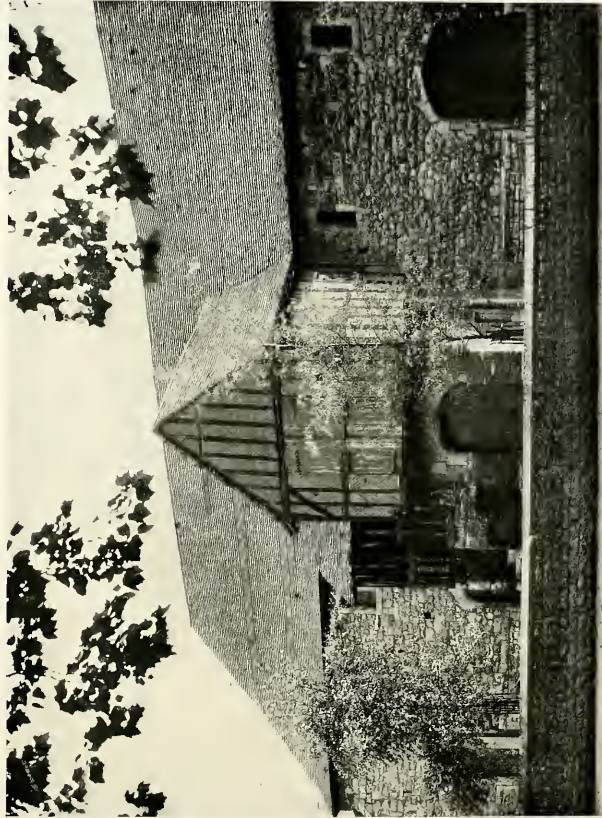
PLATE 106



ANCIENT ARCHBISHOPS PALACE, STABLE AND BARNs
Detail of outside stairway

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 197



ANCIENT ARCHBISHOPS PALACE, STABLE AND BARNS

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 108



OLD MONASTERY ON RIVER MEDWAY AT MAIDSTONE
Courtyard inside main gate

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 109



OLD MONASTERY ON RIVER MEDWAY AT MAIDSTONE
Garden in courtyard

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 110



OLD STONE DOORWAY AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE III



OLD CRIST MILL AT BIBURY



OLD CRIST MILL AT BIBURY
The large buttress is supported by a stone arch which spans to mill race

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 112

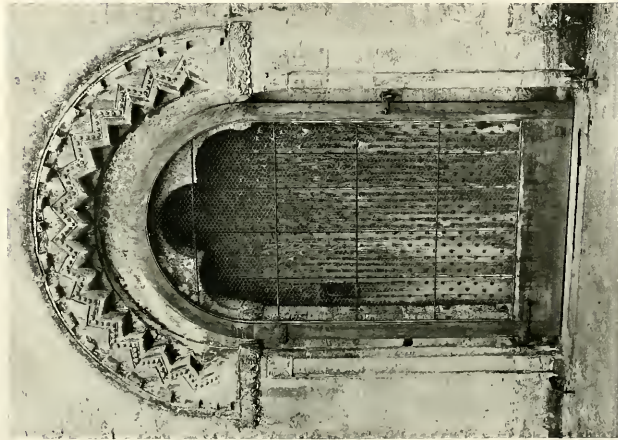


ALMSHOUSES AT BURFORD

"Founded by Richard Earl of Warwick in the year 1437, and rebuilt in the year 1688"

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 113



OLD NORMAN DOORWAY AT BIBURY



GATE IN WALL OF AN ESTATE AT BURFORD

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

PLATE 114



MAIN GATE IN WALL OF AN ESTATE AT BURFORD

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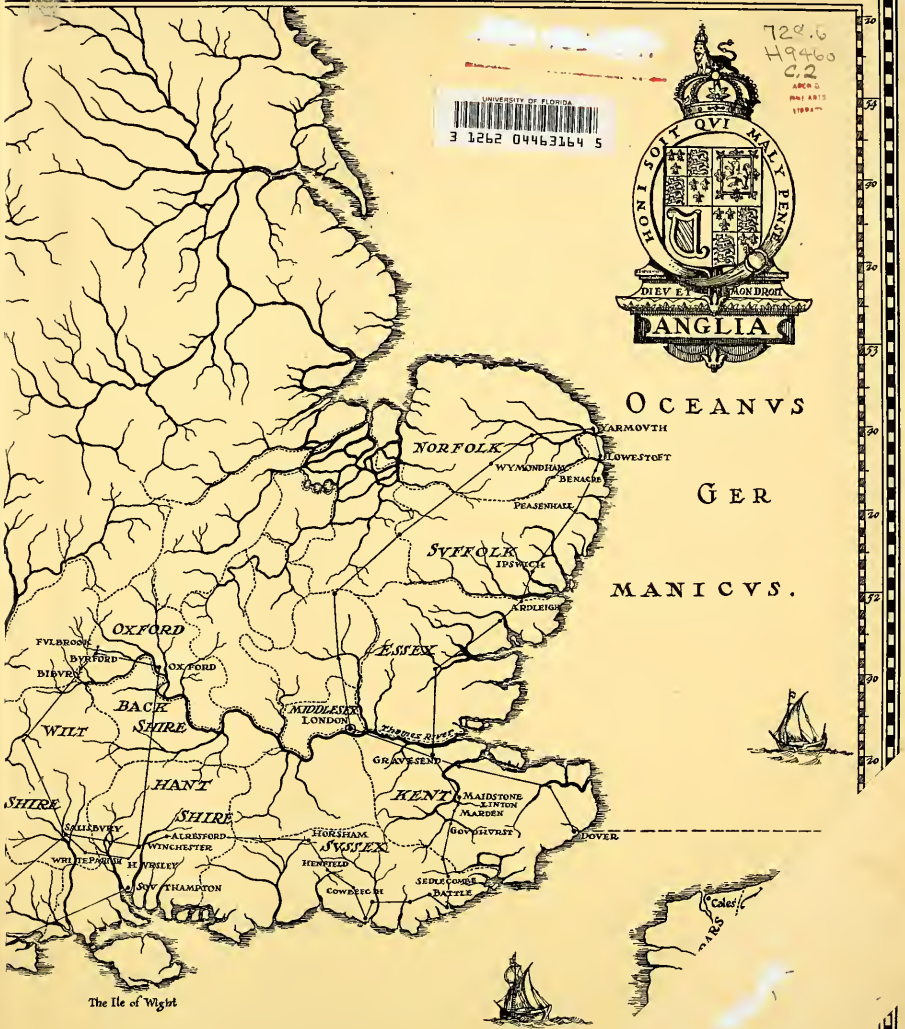
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OCEANVS

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The Ile of Wight

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